

## NO SOLUTION HAS BEEN ARRIVED AT

San Franciscans' Conferences With President Without Results

## SCHMITZ NOT NOW DISPOSED TO YIELD

Bombardment With Telegrams From Home Causes the Mayor to Grow More Firm—War Not Imminent, But Is Looked for Eventually.

BY WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—Conferences at the White House between Mayor Schmitz and the school authorities of San Francisco on the one side and President Roosevelt and Secretary Root on the other, have not resulted in progress towards a solution of the questions which are preventing the conclusion of a satisfactory treaty between Japan and this country. The conference this afternoon was no more successful than those which preceded it. There is no immediate prospect of a solution being reached.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Root believe that should Congress attempt at this session to enact a law excluding the Japanese from this country there would be an armed clash between the two powers.

There is a possibility of such an attempt being made, so greatly has public feeling on the Pacific coast been stirred by the attitude of the President towards the school board of San Francisco, which excluded Japanese children from the schools, and his action in summoning Mayor Schmitz and the school board to this city for a conference.

**People Thoroughly Aroused.**  
The report printed in San Francisco papers that the San Francisco officials had yielded to the demands of the President, and would admit the Japanese to the schools, caused more than 300 telegrams to be sent to the President, denouncing his course and demanding that he stand firm. It is realized, possibly by the President himself, that a grave diplomatic error was made when he brought the San Francisco officials here.

The government was the plaintiff in a case to compel the school authorities of California to admit the Japanese children, thus showing that the administration was trying to solve the problem in favor of the Japanese.

But bringing the San Francisco people to Washington has had the effect of focussing the attention of the Japanese upon the Whitehouse, and should a settlement fail to result from these conferences, as will almost certainly be the case, the situation will be made much more grave. Had the case of the government been allowed to drag along in the courts, it is believed that by the time a decision was reached, public sentiment, in both countries would have calmed to such a degree that a verdict, no matter what its character, would not have attracted much attention.

**Mayor's Critical Situation.**  
It is noticeable that since Mayor Schmitz has received such a large number of dispatches telling him to stand firm, his bearing is quite different from what it was when he first came to Washington last Friday, at which time a spirit of compromise appeared to have completely enveloped him. Now he appears absolutely firm, unwilling to make any concession which might be construed as a sign of weakness.

If he should yield in the matter of Japanese children in the schools, and carry back the compensatory assurance that no more Japanese coolies should be sent to this country, the effect of his victory, for it would be a victory, would be reflected in the jury box, and he would probably be re-elected.

"Schmitz is in a mighty tight place," said a man who was discussing the question to-night.

**The Rights of Exclusion.**  
The fact is generally known, perhaps, that the treaty which now exists between Japan and America gives to each the right to exclude citizens of the other, but neither has ever exercised this right, which could be done only by legislation.

It is believed that even an attempt to legislate on the subject at the present state of the negotiations between the two countries would come perilously near to

**EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.**  
Mayor Schmitz Says There Must Be Concessions for Agreement.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—As a result of an hour's conference at the White House this afternoon, at which President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, and the members of the school board of that city participated, Mayor Schmitz late to-night made a statement summarizing the situation.

When asked the direct question whether the proposition submitted by the San Francisco delegation called for the exclusion of Japanese coolie labor from this country, Mayor Schmitz replied:

"We are not making a treaty and have not discussed with the President the question of excluding the Japanese from this country by treaty. On Saturday we heard the President's views, and to-day we presented our side of the question at issue. It now remains for us to modify our views in order to reach an agreement with the President, or for Mr. Roosevelt to modify his views to reach an agreement with us. To-day's conference adjourned subject to the call of the President, and I do not believe that we will be called to The White House again until Thursday or Friday."

## FROZEN BODIES OF ENTIRE FAMILY AT PRAIRIE HOME

Husband and Father Walks 300 Miles Through Snow to Breaks News to Wife's Parents.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
NORFOLK, NEB., February 11.—After walking three hundred miles, through snow, ice and cold, leaving behind him on the South Dakota prairies the frozen bodies of his entire family, F. W. Stevens to-day arrived here, en route to Seward, Neb., to break the news to the parents of his dead wife.

Stevens lived on a homestead. The fuel famine forced him to chop his barn into kindling wood, and the food famine made it necessary for him to journey fourteen miles to a store. Two sons, eighteen and twenty, went hunting game food, but they were overtaken by a snow-storm and were frozen to death. A blizzard sprang up on January 14th, delaying him two days. He returned to find the wife and ten-year-old baby girl frozen to death in bed, where they huddled together.

## MILLION LOAN IS MADE AVAILABLE

Execute Contract and Government Representative to Oversee Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11.—Officials of the Jamestown Exposition to-day filed with Secretary Shaw a contract providing for the disbursement of the \$1,000,000 loan by the government to the Exposition Company. Unanimously the act passed by Congress, the loan is to be secured by the receipts of the exposition at the gate and from concessions. The act required that the exposition officials execute a contract with the Secretary of the Treasury binding the company to the terms of the law.

Alvah Martin, first vice-president; T. J. Wool, general counsel; Brooks Johnson, chairman of the board of governors, and Barton Myers, the governor of war and means and exploitation, called at the Treasury Department to-day and executed the contract resulting from the law. Secretary Shaw accepted the contract, and the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the construction, completion, and opening of the exposition will be made immediately available.

The money is to be disbursed by the exposition officials under the supervision of an official of the Treasury Department. To supervise the disbursement of the fund, Secretary Shaw has designated Frederick Grosscup, of Charleston, W. Va. The expenditure of the money will begin as soon as Mr. Grosscup reaches Norfolk, which is to be his headquarters during the exposition.

## FRYING DOUGHNUTS HE BURNS UP FAMILY

Father and Four Children Cremated and Mother Alone Makes Escape.

ALLENTOWN, PA., February 11.—Edwin W. Reidnauer, a baker and his four children, Percy, aged eight years; Fanny, aged six; Pauline, aged four, and Arthur, aged two years, were burned to death to-night in a fire which destroyed their home. Reidnauer was frying doughnuts when the fire broke out, setting the house on fire. The children and their mother were asleep in an upper room. Reidnauer endeavored to rescue his family, but was overcome by smoke, and before the firemen rushed from the burning dwelling to summon the firemen, or the probably would have met the fate of the other members of the family.

## THE SHAH YIELDS POPULAR DEMANDS

Sends Special Message to Parliament Which Puts End to Fighting at Tabriz.

LONDON, February 11.—It was announced in a special despatch from Teheran this afternoon that the anti-government bands had seized the ammunition stores of Tabriz and that factional fighting was proceeding in the streets.

TEHRAN, February 11.—The Shah to-night sent a message to parliament granting all the popular demands, including formal recognition that the country is under constitutional government. This message was telegraphed to Tabriz, where the people had seized the arsenal and closed the government offices. All is now quiet.

## IN RICHMOND IN 1906

There was earned in the factories wages to the amount of \$18,000,000. That is about four times as much as in 1895.

It will be double this amount in five years. We will have 200,000 people in Richmond then. Do you doubt it? Remember THE FIFTEEN DAYS.

To reach all progressive Richmond, for it is delivered in every ward, and almost every street, you must use

The Times-Dispatch.

It is Supreme in Virginia.

## RAILROAD CHIEFS ADDRESS WORKERS

Heads of Systems Speak at Anniversary of Y. M. C. A. Branch.

## REFER TO RATES AND ACCIDENTS

Announcements Made Concerning New Building and Plans Discussed for Inauguration of Campaign for Funds—Notable Work Done.

## GARRETT SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING

"Every one has a klock coming against the railroads, from President Roosevelt down. There must be a limit somewhere. The cost of everything has greatly increased. If it costs us more to operate our roads, we should surely be entitled to get some share of the prosperity that is general. But the railroads are insisting on our lowering the rates, when the road I represent is not even earning a net income at present. We need additional facilities, and can't get the money. You men and you ladies can do your part to educate the public to see that there is a limit to what a corporation treasury can endure. If this is not done, one road I know of may yet see the placard of a receiver put over its doors."—Vice-President Garrett, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Notable speeches by heads of several railroads, reports of the year's work, the inauguration of a new-building campaign, along with several important announcements connected with the plans for the immediate future, were the features of the celebration last night of the anniversary of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, of Richmond.

The work of this branch has singularly prospered under the efficient charge of Secretary Thomas, the membership being now over 1,400, which is larger than any other single association in the State of Virginia.

Interest in the anniversary occasion was greatly enhanced by the probability of an announcement as to the proposed new building, for which a lot has been purchased at Seventeenth and Main Streets. The railroads entering the city have contributed \$30,000 toward the cost of the proposed building, and Mr. Carnegie gave \$10,000 recently for educational classes, it being said that this is the only gift the steel king has ever made without some requirement as to raising a fund by the recipients. Other subscriptions among railroad men have raised the amount pledged to about \$60,000. The building and equipment thought necessary for the work in Richmond will cost from \$85,000 to \$100,000.

**President Stevens Speaks.**  
On the platform were Mr. George W. Stevens, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway; Mr. William H. Fredericksburg & Potomac; Mr. W. A. Garrett, first vice-president of the Seaboard Air Line; Mr. W. D. Duke, assistant to the president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac; State Secretary L. A. Coulter, Secretary H. C. Williams, Secretary S. L. Thomas and Chairman Charles Lorraine.

The exercises were opened by the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" by the whole audience, after which Mr. L. A. Coulter led in prayer.

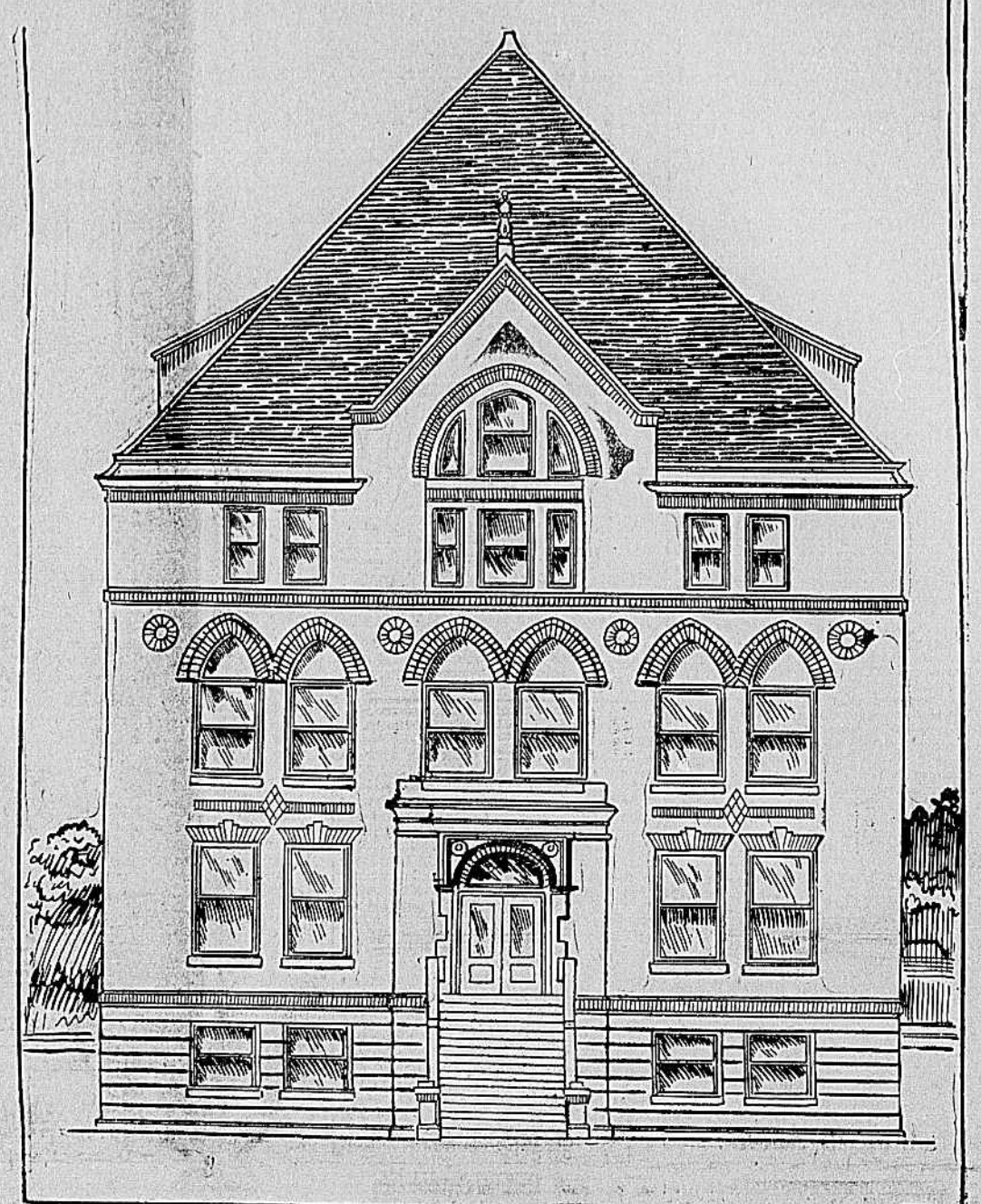
Mr. William C. Montgumery, secretary of the railroad branch at Cumberland, Md., conveyed the greetings of his association, and entertained the gathering with several impersonations.

Secretary Thomas read his annual report for the year 1906, which was given close attention. Mr. Thomas closed with a statement with regard to the new building of the city and the first of the year. The coming of Mr. C. E. Ward and the opening of the Central Y. M. C. A., for a fund of \$200,000, which has been so successfully completed, induced Mr. Lorraine and Secretary Thomas to postpone their undertaking and many officials of the railroad branch threw themselves with vigor into the canvass. The officials felt it to be only right to give the Central organization the right of way, and that now the time has come to push their building fund to its satisfactory conclusion.

After the reading of Secretary Thomas' report, Miss Kate Piller entertained the audience with a dialect recitation, which was greatly enjoyed. Chairman Lorraine then introduced President Stevens, who complimented the secretaries on the successful year past and spoke of the excellent prospects for

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## FRONT ELEVATION OF NEW RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. AND SECRETARY WHO HAS DONE GOOD WORK



## DARKIES QUIT DURING SHOCK

Earthquake in Certain Sections of Virginia Yesterday Frightened Colored People.

Old Virginia was considerably shaken by an earthquake yesterday morning, with a slight shock felt in some localities Sunday night. While no damage was done anywhere, so far as reports show, in nearly every place where the tremor was perceptible some alarm was felt, particularly among the negroes, who in some instances quit their work until Mother Earth had finished her "turn." At Belmont School, Rock Castle, the colored pupils were much alarmed.

The shock was readily recognized as an earthquake, a number of citizens timed the duration of the disturbance.

This is the first earthquake felt so generally in Virginia for ten years, the date of the last being May 31, 1897. Other shocks felt here in the last half a century occurred December 23, 1876, and August, 1885, which centered at Charleston, S. C., causing great damage to that city.

Following are reports from various places in Virginia telling of the quake yesterday morning:

**Arvon.**  
A terrific shock, supposed to be an earthquake, was felt here this morning at 8:25 o'clock. At first it was thought by many to be an explosion or a giant "slide" in one of the slate quarries, but the long-continued roar and the trembling of the earth soon showed that it was not a mere local occurrence. The shock lasted altogether about a minute, with a second fainter shock, and what was supposed to be still another shock at 8:45.

Many of the citizens of this place were terrified at the intensity of the shock, and not a few sought the exterior of their houses. The colored people were particularly scared and many of them gave utterance to their fears in no uncertain sounds.

There is a great difference of opinion as to the direction whence the shock came. The vibrations, according to the consensus of opinion, were from north to south.

**Scottsville.**  
An earthquake shock was felt in this locality last night about 7:40 o'clock, and another distinct shock this morning at 8:15. The sound last night was like snow sliding from a roof, and was thought to be this by many until later.

The disturbance this morning lasted for about fifteen seconds, and consisted of rumbling and violent trembling started a number of people while at breakfast, and tardy risers were shaken in their beds. Telephone lines were kept busy for a while as neighbors compared notes, but there was no damage to life or property, however.

**Charlottesville.**  
An earthquake of considerable violence was felt throughout this section at 8:23 o'clock this morning. In Charlottesville dishes were rattled at the breakfast tables. The shock was recorded at the University of Virginia by Frederick W. Reed, assistant to Professor Ormond Stone, director of the

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SECRETARY THOMAS.

## JIM BAHEN DIES IN SANATORIUM

Formerly One of the Most Prominent Politicians in the City.

Mr. James Bahen, who was formerly one of the most prominent politicians in this city, and for more than twenty years a member of the Board of Aldermen of this city, died at 11:30 o'clock last night in More's Brook Sanatorium, Charlottesville, Va., where he had been for some time on account of ill health.

Mr. Bahen was for forty years a prominent liquor dealer in Jackson Ward, from where he was elected to the Board of Aldermen. It was during the time before the recent realignment of the wards, when Jackson Ward was swarming with negroes, and when the white politicians in that part of the city were hard beset to keep their heads above the tide of the colored vote.

Mr. Bahen always took a very prominent part in the city campaigns, and it was largely due to his influence that the rule of the white man generally prevailed in this ward.

Mr. Bahen is survived by his wife, four sons—Messrs. William H., Joseph B., Edward V. and Charles A. Bahen; three daughters—Rev. Sister M. Cecilia, O. S. B., Mrs. Arthur J. Rooney and Miss Rosa Bahen; two brothers—Messrs. Michael and Thomas Bahen, and by two sisters, Mrs. M. Carmody and Mrs. Julia Hogan.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

## INFERNAL MACHINE FOUND IN COUNT WITTE'S HOME

LONDON, February 12.—A special dispatch received here from St. Petersburg says an infernal machine was discovered accidentally last night in a chimney of the house occupied by Count Witte, the former premier. The machine was timed to explode after the family had retired for the night.

## THAW KNEW NOT SHOOTING WHITE WAS WRONG ACT

Dr. Wagner, Noted Alienist, Gives This as His Opinion.

## WIFE STOPPED TELLING HER STORY

Jerome Interposes Vigorous Objections and Blocks the Defense at Many Points.

By-Play of Mrs. Thaw While on Stand.

BY SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS.  
NEW YORK, February 11.—Through the aid of a crowd of expert testimony, where that puff-bull of legal vegetation, the hypothetical question, flourishes and bursts, scattering the dry dust abroad, the Thaw trial made a slow progress to-day.

What derogations there were led into the squalid, unfortified desert of technical argument, or to the admission or non-admission of evidence.

Indications appeared to-day tending to strengthen the growing impression that the defense's case had not been carefully prepared. The sudden and indiscreet shifting of the lines of defense suggests that, thus to-day, Mr. Delmas, beginning with Harry Thaw's will, ran into a stone wall there; then changed the ground by a so-called "justification" plea, calling Evelyn Nesbit Thaw to the stand to show that the defendant believed his life to be in danger from Stanford White, being checked by the endeavor he put his second expert on the stand, apparently as an emergency measure, since Dr. Wagner so little expected to be called at that time that he had left behind his notes in the examination of Harry Thaw.

**Judge Sounds Intimation That Defense Incongruous**

As against Lawyer Delmas's announcement that Thaw would rely upon every form of defense proper to the laws of the State of New York, Justice Fitzgerald practically gave a sound intimation to-day that certain lines of defense were incongruous. It was in his decision examining one of District Attorney Jerome's many objections by which the defense was blocked time upon time.

If young Mrs. Thaw is suffering from the nervous strain she gave no evidence of it while on the witness stand. There was the same quiet, assured self-possession, the same easy, slightly languid pose, and the same precision in answering questions. When the examination began, Thaw half arose in his chair to lean over to Lawyer McKim, whispering some words of counsel to him.

Second, Thaw's testimony was long communication which the lawyer immediately passed on to Delmas. Leaning to the other side the defendant then went over the matter with Delmas. All this time the witness had kept her deep brooding eyes on her husband, but no sooner had he turned to face her than she let her gaze wander away with that dreamy, absent expression that goes so admirably with her frail, pale beauty.

**The Young Wire Engages in Puzzling By-Play**

Then began a curious demonstration on Thaw's part. With every evidence of nervous eagerness, he kept raising and lowering his eyes to catch her glance. Several times, indeed, he turned away from his face and eyelids. His lips pursed and twisted a little. He smiled shyly.

Uneasiness on her part seemed to be the outcome of his attention. She moved restlessly in her chair, whereas she characterizedly sat in a stony immobility, only occasionally leaning forward to emphasize a reply. Each time that her riveting glance met her husband's she looked lustily away, as if ashamed or timid, though her replies to questions were as direct as ever. It was a queer, puzzling little by-play.

## DID NOT KNOW HIS ACT WAS WRONG

This the Opinion Expressed by Dr. Wagner, One of the Defendant's Alienists.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Answering a hypothetical question covering every detail of the testimony up to this time in the Thaw trial, including Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's statement of her life history to the defendant, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Binghamton, N. Y., declared on the witness stand late today that in his opinion Harry K. Thaw did not know that the act was wrong when he shot and killed Stanford White.

Dr. Wagner stepped aside for later cross-examination by District Attorney Jerome, and as court adjourned for the day it was announced that the defense would proceed with the testimony of other alienists to-morrow.

The taking of Dr. Wagner's opinion of a hypothetical question, the man under consideration being the author of the letters which have been introduced as emanating from Harry Thaw during the period of his estrangement with Evelyn Nesbit, after their return from Europe in 1898, following a day of almost continuous legal sparring between Delmas, Mr. Delmas, for the defense, and Mr. Jerome, for the prosecution.

**Jerome Blocks Mrs. Thaw.**  
Mr. Jerome effectively blocked the completion for the time being of the direct testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Thaw by insisting that before she should go further, competent testimony as to Thaw's unsoundness of mind should be placed before the jury. Mr. Delmas tried to carry forward the young wife's story, but the district attorney was off with an objection to every question asked.

Mr. Thaw has been recalled as the third witness of the day. One of her predecessors was J. D. Lyon, vice-president of the Union National Bank, of Pittsburgh, who stated that he had received Harry Thaw's will from the latter's own hands some time prior to April 1, 1894, and had held it in a safe deposit box until June 11, 1894, when he di-